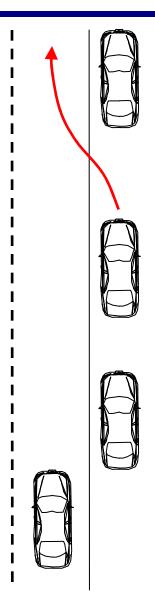
Objective Data Collection

- Relevant vehicle data:
 - Steering angle, lane position, accelerator pedal position, brake pressure, ...
- Relevant scenario data:
 - IVIS task, Mitigation mode, FCW timing, ...
- Video Data. Quad-split digital video of the drive:
 - 1. View of the driver from passenger side B-pillar
 - 2. The forward view of the driving scene
 - 3. View of the driver's face from the DSM
 - 4. View of the IVIS screen
 - 5. View of driver foot well (accelerator/brake pedals)





Methods: Forward Collision Event



- Eleven vehicles parked on shoulder
 - Most appropriate vehicle pulls out based on timing of the Mitigation mode
- On-coming traffic level was always set to mid level
 - 47 meters between vehicles (~3.5 sec headway)
 - Mid level traffic density was plausible for all mitigation conditions
 - Kept traffic level constant across conditions to eliminate differences in driver behavior due to different traffic levels
- For drivers doing an IVIS task:
 - Retrieve and read text-message from Julie

Methods: Forward Collision Event

Task Allowed

 Car pull-out initiated 6 seconds after end of voice-over. ("Please retrieve and read saved text-message from Julie now")

Task Denied

Car pull-out initiated 6 seconds after end of voice-over.

No Task

Car pull-out initiated 6 seconds after end of <u>muted</u> voice-over.

Task Interrupted

- Car pull-out initiated shortly after driver touches IVIS screen for text-message task
 - Driver touches IVIS screen
 - IVIS is disabled
 - Car-pull-out initiated (and receives FCW)



Demo Video

Forward Collision event for Interrupted condition

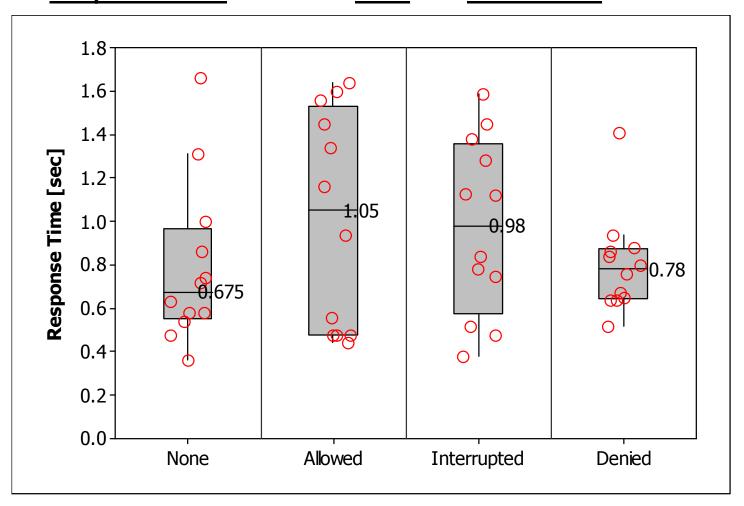
Response Time:

- Time from FCW until brake onset
- CAMP algorithm used to calculate brake onset

Reaction Time:

- Time from FCW until first foot motion
- First foot motion calculated from throttle release...
- ... or drive videos if driver was coasting

Response Time: Time from FCW until brake onset

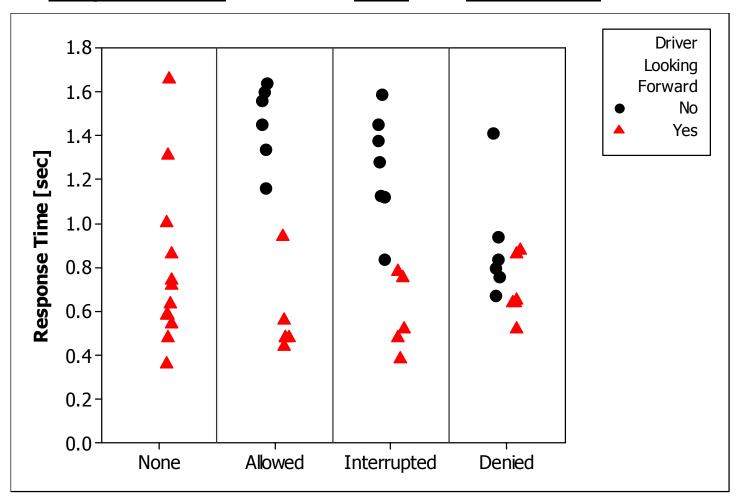


Response Time

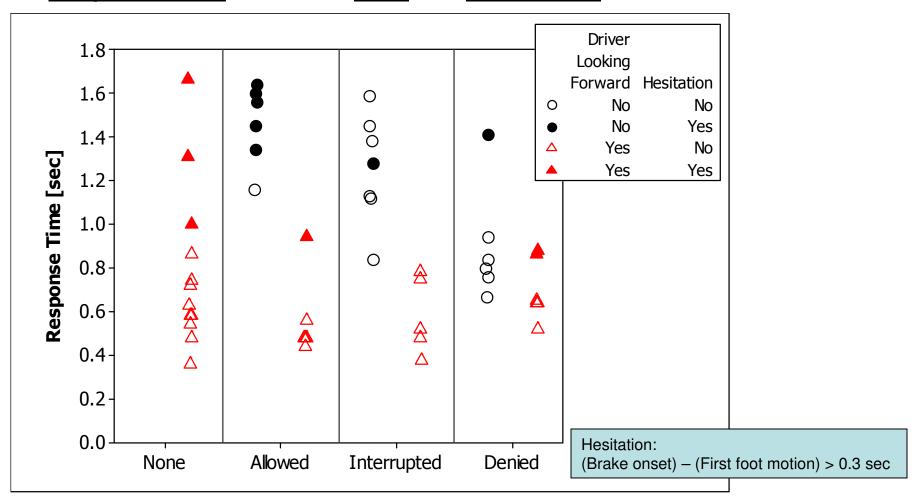
- Central Tendency Results (ANOVA and Kruskal-Wallis)
 - No significance among Mitigation Task types
 - No gender significances
- Distribution Spread Results
 - No Task significantly differs from Allowed & Denied
 - Allowed significantly differs from None & Denied
 - Interrupted significantly differs from Denied
 - Denied significantly differs from Allowed & Interrupted



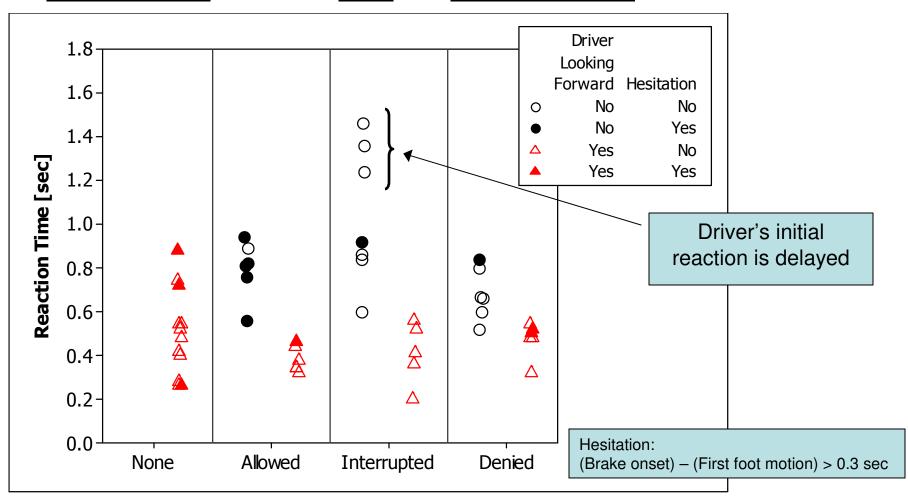
Response Time: Time from FCW until brake onset



Response Time: Time from FCW until brake onset



Reaction Time: Time from FCW until first foot motion



Reaction Time

- Central Tendency Results (ANOVA and Kruskal-Wallis)
 - No significance among Mitigation Task types
 - No gender significances
- Distribution Spread Results
 - None significantly differs from Interrupted
 - Allowed does not significantly differ from any other
 - Interrupted significantly differs from None & Denied
 - Denied significantly differs from Interrupted

Demo Videos

Larger Reaction Time for Interrupted condition

None condition

- All drivers had relatively small Reaction Times
- All drivers were looking forward when FCW was activated
- A few drivers hesitated from first foot motion to brake onset as they interpreted the collision event

Denied condition

- All drivers had relatively small Reaction Times
- Relatively tight distribution of Response Time
 - Drivers know they are in a high demand situation, which might sensitize them to potential traffic conflicts



- Allowed condition
 - All drivers had relatively small Reaction Times
 - Larger spread in Response Time
 - Corresponds to drivers looking away from forward view when FCW was activated
- Interrupted condition
 - Most drivers had relatively small Reaction Times
 - 3 (of 12) drivers had large Reaction Times
 - Due to additional cognitive delay of interpreting denied task
 AND forward collision event???



- Overall for forward collision event
 - Based on Response Times, the Mitigation system does not appear to add additional delay.
 - Denied condition has tight distribution
 - Based on Reaction Times
 - Might be some additional cognitive delay associated with the Interrupted condition for some drivers.
 - Merits additional investigation

- Interrupted condition
 - All drivers reacted quickly
 - Relatively tight distribution of Response Time
 - Only one driver hesitated from first foot motion to brake onset
 - Drivers know they are in a high demand situation, which might sensitize them to potential traffic conflicts

Determination of Hesitation Threshold

Driver Delay between 1st foot motion and brake onset

